

Mountain Ash Urban District Council.

# *Annual Report*

—: of the:—

*Medical Officer of Health*

— for the —

*Year ended Thirty-First December,*

## *1925*





MOUNTAIN ASH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

# ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THIRTY-FIRST DECEMBER

1925

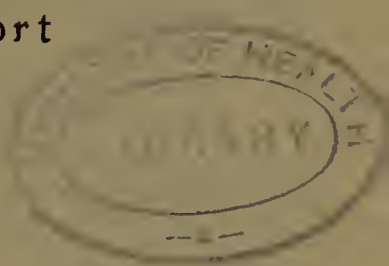


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# Medical Officer of Health

## Annual Report



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,  
OXFORD STREET,  
MOUNTAIN ASH,

JULY, 1926.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MOUNTAIN ASH  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the work carried out in the Public Health Department, with relation to the Health and Sanitary conditions of the District, including the vital Statistics for the year 1925.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, who, in 1921, intimated that Medical Officers should, at intervals of not more than five years, prepare Annual Reports of a full and detailed character, which would be termed "Survey Reports," and that the Annual Reports of the intervening years should be of a simple character. The report for this year is thus a "Survey Report," and an attempt has been made to show our progress in various matters dealing with Public Health during the past five years.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the District (in acres), 10,504.  
Population (Census, 1921), 43,287.  
Population estimated 1925, R.G., 45,650.  
Number of inhabited houses (1921), 7,689.  
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921),  
9,148.  
Rateable Value, £176,247 5s. od.  
Sum represented by a penny rate, £607 os. od.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

The Urban area of Mountain Ash is situated at the north-eastern division of the County of Glamorgan, and occupies a portion of the valleys of the rivers Taff, Cynon and Clydach.

The physical features of the district are hilly, and it is bordered on the north-eastern, eastern, western and south-western sides by ranges of hills. The area is bordered on the north-west by the Boi Brook (which empties into the River Cynon), and on the south by the River Clydach, which is a tributary of the Taff. The district is joined on the north and north-east by the Borough of Merthyr Tydfil, east by the Caerphilly Urban District, south by the Pontypridd Urban District, west and north-west by the Aberdare Urban District, and comprises 10,407 acres of land and 97 acres of water.

The mountain land is sparsely inhabited, the population being aggregated around the collieries in the valleys, the Duffryn, Darranlas, Miskin, Penrhiwceiber Wards, and part of the Abercynon Ward being situated in the valley of the river Cynon, the remaining portion of the Abercynon Ward in the Taff Valley, and the Ynysybwll Ward lying in the valley of the River Clydach.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The past five years have been unfortunate years for the district. During 1921 we had the coal strike which entailed much suffering on the population, and in the succeeding years there has been much unemployment owing to the depression in the coal trade. Most of the

collieries in the area have been, for various periods, working short time and the Duffryn Colliery has suspended operations. Large sections of the community have thus, at various periods, been living on unemployment pay, parish relief and part-time wages. It naturally follows, therefore, that the standard of living has been materially lowered during this period.

## CHIEF OCCUPATIONS.

I find from the Census Returns of 1921 that out of a total population of 43,287 there were 14,392 males (639.1 per 1,000 males), and 1,940 females (88.5 per 1,000 females) aged 12 years and over engaged in various occupations.

Of these, 10,226 males and 10 females were classified as working in and around coal mines. Of other occupations, the following are the principal with the number of persons engaged therein: Metal workers, 552 males; makers of textile goods and articles of dress, 110 males, 197 females; builders, etc., 302 males; transport and communication, 503 males, 20 females; commercial, finance and insurance occupations (excluding clerks), 655 males, 382 females; public administration, 98 males, 37 females; professional occupations, 254 males, 307 females; engaged in personal service, 166 males, 749 females; clerks and draughtsmen, 152 males, 86 females; stationary engine drivers, etc., 502 males.

There were also at that time 1,856 males and 12,824 females aged 12 years and over, classified as unoccupied and retired.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births.	Total.	Male.	Females.	Birth
Legitimate ...	977 ...	507 ...	470 ...	Rate
Illegitimate ...	26 ...	16 ...	10 ...	
Deaths (Registrar General), 540.				21.9
Death Rate, 11.8.				
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth:—				

From sepsis, 2.

From other causes, 5.



Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—  
 Legitimate, 83.9. Illegitimate, 269.2. Total, 88.7.  
 Deaths from Measles (all ages), 25.  
 Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), 13.  
 Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age), 20.

## BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in the district during the year as given by the Registrar General was 1,003. The number of males was 523; and of females, 480. This gives a birth-rate of 21.9 per 1,000 inhabitants on a population of 45,650 (R.G.), a decrease of 2.9 per 1,000 on the rate for the year 1924. The birth-rate for the year is 3.6 per 1,000 higher than the rate for England and Wales; 3.1 higher than the rate for the 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 3.6 higher than the rate for towns ranging 20,000—50,000 inhabitants at the 1921 census.

Of the births registered 26 were illegitimate children. This is a decrease of 6 on the number registered for the preceeding year and is equivalent to an illegitimacy rate of 26.9 per 1,000 births registered.

The birth-rate has been steadily falling for a number of years, but the rate for the year under review is the lowest yet recorded in the district.

This has also been the experience of the country as a whole. The rate of the decline may be seen by comparing the rate for 1925 with that for 1921.

For 1921 the birth-rate was 29.0 per 1,000 of the population, while the rate for 1925 was 21.9 per 1,000. This means that 282 fewer babies were born in the Mountain Ash area during the year 1925 than during 1921. This fall in the birth-rate is compensated for to some extent by the concomitant fall in the infantile mortality and general death-rates. It has been emphasised by Eugenists for a number of years that the greatest danger in the decrease of births, lies in the fact that most births to-day are recorded amongst the poorest and most improvident section of the community, whilst the better and most provident class, who could rear children in comfort, are restricting their families.



The moral to be learnt from this is that we must endeavour, by concentrating our attention on the children that are born, to ensure that those of the present and future shall enjoy every facility to develop a better physique and more vigour than past generations. If this can be done, there need not be so much alarm as to the future upkeep of the race.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 89; males, 51; females, 38, giving a death-rate of 88.7 per 1,000 births registered, and 1.7 per 1,000 of the inhabitants.

This shows an increase of 14.7 infantile deaths per 1,000 births registered on the rate for 1924.

The neo-natal mortality (the number of deaths during the first month of life) was 32.4 per 1,000 births, and of the total number of deaths under one year, nearly one-half, i.e., 44, occurred during the first three months of life.

I append a table shewing the number of deaths of infants under one year of age and the death-rate per 1,000 births for the past 10 years.

Year	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Number of Deaths	106	107	108	123	124
Death Rate per 1,000 births	90.4	97.6	97.4	112.6	90.2

Year	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Number of Deaths	107	98	72	84	89
Death Rate per 1,000 Births ...	83.2	85.3	64.2	74	88.7

On comparison with the death-rates for the years 1923 and 1924, the rate for this year is rather high, but, when we consider the economic difficulties that the mothers, especially of the poorer section of the community have to encounter, it is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

ILLEGITIMACY.—There were 7 deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age during the year. This is equivalent to an illegitimate death-rate of 269.2 per 1,000 births.

## DEATHS (ALL AGES).

There were 491 deaths registered in the district during the year. One of these was not resident in this area and has to be deducted from the total.

There were also 52 deaths of residents of this area which occurred in other districts. These are transferred here and when added to the deaths registered locally, make the number of deaths to be credited to the district to be 542.

These figures differ from those supplied by the Register General, which give the number of deaths in this area to be 540. All rates are therefore based on the figures supplied by the Register General, while the tables shew the deaths as registered by the local Registrar.

This gives a death-rate of 11.8 per 1,000 inhabitants upon an estimated population of 45,650, an increase of .7 per 1,000 upon the rate for 1924, and an increase of 1.7 per 1,000 upon the rate for 1923.

On comparison with the death-rates for the country generally, we find that we are .4 below the rate for England and Wales ; .4 below the rate for the 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and .6 above the rate for towns with a population ranging between 20,000 and 50,000 at the last census.

This year again diseases of the respiratory group (excluding tuberculosis) account for the greatest number of deaths ; 91 deaths were attributed to these causes, a decrease of 9 on the number for the previous year. This is equivalent to a death-rate of 1.9 per 1,000 of the population. 40 of these deaths occurred during the first quarter, 25 during the second, 11 during the third, and 15 during the fourth quarter.

The mortality from heart disease is the next highest. 66 deaths were certified as due to heart diseases, and is equivalent to a death-rate of 1.4 per 1,000. It is highly probable that a great number of these cases originate in rheumatic attacks during childhood and early adolescence which are often overlooked. I think we may well hope

through our activities in child Welfare and the School Medical Service to, at some future time, reduce the incidence of these diseases.

Cancer ranks the next highest among the causes of death. 38 deaths occurred from this disease during the year. This is equivalent to a death-rate of .83 per 1,000 of the population. As there has been during the past 10 years a steady increase in the number of deaths from this disease, I think it would be a very good thing from a preventive point of view, if educational propaganda was organised, to educate the public in the recognition of the early stages of the disease, when treatment could be secured and possibly, the disease successfully combated.

**COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.**—14 fatal accidents in and about the coal mines occurred in the district during the year.

The causes of death in the various age groups and ward distribution were as set out in the following tables :—



**INFANT MORTALITY.—**Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1—3 (4 Weeks and under 3 months).	3—6 (3 Months and under 6 months).	6—9 (6 Months and under 9 months).	9—12 (9 Months and under 12 months).	Total Deaths under 1 year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	7
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningitis (Not Tuberculous) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Convulsions ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	6	9
Diarrhœa ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	4
Enteritis ... ..	—	—	—	2	2	3	4	2	1	12
Gastritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Syphilis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rickets ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations ... ..	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
Premature Birth ... ..	15	1	1	1	18	—	—	—	—	18
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... ..	3	1	1	—	4	2	—	—	3	9
Other Causes ... ..	3	—	1	1	5	1	—	—	2	8
<b>Grand Totals ... ..</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>89</b>





# Deaths registered during the Calendar Year 1925, classified by age and cause.

Name of District.—MOUNTAIN ASH.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a).														
	All ages.	Under One year	One and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 25 years	25 and under 35 years	35 and under 45 years	45 and under 55 years	55 and under 65 years	65 and upward.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	25	4	11	7	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	13	6	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ... ..	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	11	3	1	2	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Cancer ... ..	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	16	14
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
Meningitis ... ..	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organic Heart Disease ... ..	66	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	3	14	15	25
Bronchitis ... ..	35	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	18
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	51	10	11	5	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	3	4	9
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Diarrhœa ... ..	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nephritis and Brights Disease ... ..	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	3	5
Puerperal Fever ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Premature Birth ... ..	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, etc. ... ..	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation ... ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violence or Accident ... ..	29	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	3	7	6	2	1
Suicide ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
Other Diseases ... ..	138	10	8	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	8	11	23	62
Ill Defined ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ... ..	542	89	40	18	7	2	8	5	19	24	28	34	50	78	140





## DEATHS 1925.

## Table according to Age, Quarterly and Ward Distribution.

Ages.		W A R D S.																													Total Population. 45,650  Death Rate. 11.8		
		Duffryn.					Darranlas.					Miskin.					Penrhiwceiber.					Abercynon.					Ynysybwl.						
		Population, 5,500 Birth Rate, 17.4 Death Rate, 10.7 Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births, 72.9 No. of Still Births, 2 Percentage of Still Births, 2.08					Population, 6,605. Birth Rate, 19.9 Death Rate, 11.0 Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births, 68.1 No. of Still Births, 7 Percentage of Still Births, 5.3					Population, 7,855. Birth Rate, 20.7 Death Rate, 10.3 Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births, 55.2 No. of Still Births, 4 Percentage of Still Births, 2.4					Population, 10,195. Birth Rate, 25.3 Death Rate, 11.0 Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births 69.7. No. of Still Births, 10. Percentage of Still Births, 3.8					Population, 10,209. Birth Rate, 25.4 Death Rate, 14.3 Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births, 130.7 No. of Still Births, 13 Percentage of Still Births, 5.0					Population, 5,286. Birth Rate, 22.8 Death Rate, 13.4 Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births, 99.1 No. of Still Births, 5 Percentage of Still Births, 4.1						
1st Q'rter	2nd Q'rter	3rd Q'rter	4th Q'rter	Total	1st Q'rter	2nd Q'rter	3rd Q'rter	4th Q'rter	Total	1st Q'rter	2nd Q'rter	3rd Q'rter	4th Q'rter	Total	1st Q'rter	2nd Q'rter	3rd Q'rter	4th Q'rter	Total	1st Q'rter	2nd Q'rter	3rd Q'rter	4th Q'rter	Total	1st Q'rter	2nd Q'rter	3rd Q'rter	4th Q'rter	Total	Total for the year.			
Under 1 year	...	1	1	3	2	7	3	2	2	2	9	4	1	1	3	9	7	4	5	2	18	15	6	5	8	34	4	4	2	2	12	89	
1 to 2 years	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	3	4	7	2	—	13	5	4	2	2	13	2	2	2	2	8	40	
2 to 3 years	...	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	4	1	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	2	4	1	—	1	6	—	1	1	—	2	18	
3 to 4 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	
4 to 5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
5 to 10 years	...	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	8	
10 to 15 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
15 to 20 years	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	4	—	3	5	1	9	1	—	1	—	2	19	
20 to 35 years	...	3	2	2	—	7	4	1	2	1	8	4	2	1	—	7	4	1	2	1	8	6	3	5	—	14	4	—	3	1	8	52	
35 to 45 years	...	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	2	3	5	2	—	3	3	8	5	2	2	3	12	—	3	1	—	4	34	
45 to 65 years	...	3	9	4	1	17	7	4	5	2	18	5	2	6	6	19	15	7	3	8	33	11	5	7	6	29	4	2	3	3	12	128	
65 years and over ..	...	5	8	3	6	22	7	5	5	6	23	16	3	3	5	27	10	2	3	6	21	10	5	1	12	28	8	6	1	4	19	140	
Total all ages	...	15	22	13	9	59	24	20	15	14	73	34	12	15	20	81	46	24	20	22	112	57	30	27	33	147	23	20	15	12	70	542	



## POOR LAW RELIEF.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. William Spickett, Clerk to the Guardians of the Pontypridd Union, for the following particulars.

The total amount of poor law relief granted to persons residing within the Urban District of Mountain Ash during the year under review amounted to £38,423 13s. od.

## GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF.

### HOSPITAL AND OTHER FORMS.

Hospital and other forms of gratuitous medical relief are available for poor persons.

Domiciliary medical relief is given by the District Medical Officers on orders issued by the Relieving Officers.

Institutional medical relief is given at the Central Homes, Pontypridd, and the Hospital, Llwynypia. The latter Institution has been converted by the Guardians into a General Hospital, and is available for all cases requiring surgical or medical treatment..

The number of persons from this district admitted to the Guardians' Institutions for hospital relief and treatment during the year 1925 was 121.

## CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Diseases of the respiratory organs were most prevalent during the first and second quarter of the year. These are largely influenced by atmospheric and climatic conditions. Defective ventilation also paves the way for these diseases. It is a matter for surprise that, at this enlightened period, a large section of the community still try, as far as possible, to prevent the entry of fresh air to their houses, and especially from the bedrooms as they complain that they "catch colds." Our inspectors, during inspection of houses, often find bedroom firegrates and flues closed up and all crevices around the windows packed up with paper so as to prevent draughts. This is to be regretted, as to-day it should be common knowledge among the people that the best preventatives of all respiratory diseases and common colds are plenty of fresh air and sunlight.

## HOSPITALS.

- (1). TUBERCULOSIS. All tuberculous patients from this area who require hospital treatment are treated at the Sanatoria of the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial.
- (2). MATERNITY HOSPITAL. The Mountain Ash Cottage Hospital, situated at Granville Terrace, Mountain Ash, has been transferred to the Council during the year for the purposes of a Maternity Hospital.

This hospital was erected and opened in 1896 by Lady Aberdare for the treatment of surgical and medical cases. It was vacated at the end of 1924 on the opening of the more commodious new hospital.

When it was vacated, Lady Aberdare approached the Council and kindly offered them the building to be used as a Maternity Hospital. The Council immediately expressed their great appreciation of this kind offer and accepted it with gratitude.

It has been determined to commence there with 8 beds, and that a skeleton staff shall be appointed to consist of the Matron, Sister, one Probationer, Laundry Maid, Cook General and a male Caretaker.

Miss Winifred Morgan, of St. Georges-in-the-East Hospital, London, has been appointed Matron and has commenced her duties.

## CHILDREN.

The arrangements made with the Authorities of the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, for the treatment of orthopaedic cases from this area were continued during the year under review. Several children were treated there as indoor patients for varying periods and also as outdoor patients.

## TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

Arrangements have been made with the Committee of the Mountain Ash and Penrhiwceiber General Hospital that children suffering from these diseases shall be treated at this hospital.

A number of school children were treated there during the year under review and arrangements have been made that in future patients from the Infant Welfare Centres shall also be treated there.

### FEVER HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital is situated on the Llanwonno Road, Mountain Ash. It is a stone and brick building, which was opened in 1892, with provision for 12 beds. It consists of one pavilion, which is divided into two parts. Each part is comprised of two wards, ward kitchen, two bathrooms and separate w.c accommodation for the patients and staff.

The discharge block consists of a series of three rooms ; the patients discard their infected clothing in the first, the second is the bathroom, and third the room where they dress in clean clothing prior to discharge.

The administration block is a two-storied building and is comprised of :—On the ground floor, Matron's room, Nurses' sitting room, kitchen, scullery, storeroom and dispensary ; on the first floor, six bedrooms and a bathroom.

A Thresh's Steam Disinfector is housed in a stone building situated in the hospital grounds. There is also a laundry, mortuary and a corrugated iron building for the ambulance.

### STAFF.

The staff consists of the Matron, Nurse, two Probationers, Wardmaid, and a man who does the disinfection and acts as caretaker of the grounds.

### ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL.

Forty-two patients were admitted and treated at the hospital during the year ; of these, 25 suffered from scarlet fever, 14 diphtheria, 1 enteric fever, 1 encephalitis lethargica, and one case of puerperal septicaemia. There were two deaths during the year, 1 of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria.

I must again bring to your notice the fact that during every outbreak of infectious disease the hospital has been



found to be inadequate and does not meet the situation which arises. I have in previous reports mentioned that however large a hospital may be provided, it would probably be found inadequate during severe epidemics, but I think, in view of the limited nature of the present accommodation, that it would be advisable if the Council considered how they could provide the additional accommodation which is undoubtedly required.

### SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

In accordance with an agreement between the Aberdare Urban District Council and the Mountain Ash Urban District Council, Cefnpennar House, which is situated above Cefnpennar, on the borders of the Aberdare and Mountain Ash Districts, has been leased and fitted out for the purpose of a Small Pox Hospital for both districts. Provision has been made for four beds. No cases have been admitted since the building was acquired, but it is constantly kept in readiness should the necessity arise.

### OTHER.

As the Mountain Ash Urban District is one of the contributory districts of the Pontypridd Union, the General and Maternity Hospital of the Guardians, situated in Court House Street, Pontypridd, and the Hospital, Llwynypia (which has recently been converted by the Guardians into a General Hospital) are available for the treatment of cases from this area.

### GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Mountain Ash and Penrhiwceiber General Hospital is situated in the Duffryn Wood, Mountain Ash. The hospital has been built and is supported by the workmen and general inhabitants of Mountain Ash and Penrhiwceiber.

Accommodation has been provided for 26 men, 14 women and there are two children's cots.

The hospital was fully described in my Annual Report for the year 1924.

There is no institutional provision other than the Poor Law for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the district.



## AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

A horse-drawn ambulance is provided by the Council for the removal of cases of infectious disease. I hope that provision will be made during the present year for the purchase of a motor ambulance.

Motor ambulances for the removal of accident cases are kept at most of the collieries in the area.

The arrangements made with the St. John's Ambulance Association (Priory of Wales) for the removal of non-infectious and surgical cases were continued. Five applications were received from patients for the use of a car to remove them from the district to various hospitals during the year. Enquiries are made into the financial position of the applicants, and when it is found that they are really in necessitous circumstances, the Council pay either a portion or the whole of the expense. During the year under review the Council decided to pay the whole of the cost in three cases, 50 per cent. in one case and in the other case the patient had to bear the cost.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

**INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.** There are four Infant Welfare Centres in the area, which are situated as follows:

For the Duffryn and Darranlas Wards: Noddfa Vestry, Knight Street, Mountain Ash.

Miskin and Penrhiwceiber Wards: Jerusalem Chapel Vestry, Penrhiwceiber Road, Penrhiwceiber.

Abercynon Ward: English Wesleyan Chapel, Abercynon.

Ynysybwll Ward: Tabernacle Chapel Vestry, Other Street, Ynysybwll.

**OPHTHALMIC AND DENTAL TREATMENT.** The Ophthalmic and Dental Treatment of expectant mothers and young children is carried out at the School Clinic.

**SCHOOL CLINIC.** The School Clinic is situated near the Duffryn School, Aberdare Road, Mountain Ash.

It has been fitted out for the treatment of scabies, dental and ophthalmic treatment and for the treatment of minor ailments.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS. Clinics for consultation and treatment of tuberculous patients are provided by the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial, at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Pryce Street, Mountain Ash, and at the Workmen's Hall, Abercynon.

## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The following are the Officers of the Public Health Department:—

R. LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of the Fever Hospital and Medical Officer of the Maternity Hospital.

NORA GRIFFITHS, M.B., B.Ch., Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant School Medical Officer.

HARRY THOMAS JONES, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Nuisances; Senior Sanitary Inspector, Inspector of Shops.

JOHN THOMAS WILLIAMS, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Nuisances and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Shops.

BRINLEY S. LEWIS, Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Nuisances and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods; Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Shops.

MISS ANNIE E. WOOD, A.R.R.C., Trained Nurse and Course in Orthopaedic Work, Orthopaedic Nurse.

MISS ALICE WHITE, Trained Nurse, Health Visitor.

MISS ALICE F. WILLIAMS, Trained Nurse, Health Visitor.

MISS RUTH DAVIES, Trained Nurse, Health Visitor.

† MRS. LEAH RICHARDSON, Trained Nurse, School Nurse.

† MISS ELLEN MARY FORTT, Trained Nurse, C.M.B., School Nurse.

† The School Nurses are employed by the Education Committee.

## PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Professional Nursing in the home is chiefly carried out by the District Nurses who were installed in the district by Lady Aberdare. They have carried out much useful work. Their services are cheerfully given and are always highly appreciated by all they serve. They are supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

**NURSING FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.** All cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and enteric fever, where possible, are removed to the Isolation Hospital. In cases of pneumonia, when necessary, nursing assistance is given by the Health Visitors at the patients' homes. Arrangements have been made that, during epidemics of measles, nursing assistance should be given by the Health Visitors and School Nurses.

## MIDWIVES.

The Council do not employ midwives, neither was any subsidy made to midwives during the year.

There were 29 midwives practising in the Mountain Ash area during the year. 17 were trained and 12 were untrained.

## LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

### ADOPTIVE AND LOCAL ACTS.

The adoptive Acts in force in the district are:—

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts II., III., IV. and V.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VIII., IX. and X. (Sections 95 only).

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899 and 1919.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II., III., IV. and V.

## LOCAL ACTS.

Mountain Ash Local Board Act, 1886.

Mountain Ash Water and Gas Act, 1900.

Mountain Ash Urban District Council Act, 1909.

Mountain Ash Water Act, 1910.

## BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The following Bye-laws and Regulations are in force in the district. I also give the date of their adoption :—

New Streets and Buildings	...	16th January, 1893.
„ „	...	28th July, 1904.
„ „	...	10th July, 1923.
Common Lodging Houses	...	15th August, 1892.
Nuisances	...	15th August, 1892.
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements and the Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies, etc.	...	15th August, 1892.
Slaughterhouses	...	15th August, 1892.
Offensive Trades	...	15th August, 1892.
Fishfryers (Offensive Trades)	...	12th June, 1911.
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	...	26th Feb., 1918.
Regulations under Section 17 (7) of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909	...	23rd June, 1914.



## Water Supply

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The water supply is under the control of the Council. The supply is constant and with the exception of farms in out-lying parts of the district and ten houses at Pontcynon, water is supplied direct to the houses. The gathering grounds for the following mentioned reservoirs are situated within the Council's area, and the capacity of the reservoirs is as follows:—

Clydach Reservoir, 11,550,000 gallons.

Darranlas Reservoir, 3,500,000 gallons.

Gilfachrhyd Reservoir, 60,000 gallons.

Cefnpennar Reservoir, 23,000 gallons.

Buarth-y-Capel, 500,000 gallons.

Perthgelyn, 30,000,000 gallons.

The supply from these sources was quite satisfactory until the year 1922, when, as I have mentioned in previous Annual Reports, I found that the water was becoming softer. This was due to the gradual disappearance of the deep springs which formerly fed them, owing to colliery workings under the gathering area draining off this water, so that now practically the only water which enters these reservoirs is the rainwater which flows off the land. As there is always a certain amount of danger of plumbo solvent action in water of this nature (especially off peaty land) I determined to take samples of water and have them tested; samples collected during 1924, on being tested, shewed a decided action upon lead.

Further samples on being tested confirmed this. I therefore recommended that steps should be taken to harden this water. The Council decided to have the water treated and Mr. W. G. Thomas, Surveyor and Engineer to the Council, has constructed apparatus which adds 4 to 5 grains of carbonate of lime per gallon of water, with the result that any danger of lead poisoning is removed.

I append copies of the Analyst's certificates.

# Annual Report of the Mountain Ash Medical Officer of Health.

The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory,  
9, The Parade,  
CARDIFF.

June 29th, 1925.

## REPORT ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Ref. Nos. 4501-2-3-4.

Nature of Samples, Water.

Date received, 25/6/25.

From Dr. Ld. Williams, per Inspector H. T. Jones.

Labelled: A. Intake, Clydach Reservoir. B. Top End, Clydach Reservoir. C. Lower End, Clydach Reservoir. D. Perthcelyn Reservoir.

Sanitary District, Mountain Ash.

### RESULT.

Results per 100,000.

	A.	B.	C.	D.
Alkalinity (Litmus)	Neutral.	Alkaline.	Alkaline.	Alkaline.
P.H. Reaction	7.3	8.0	8.0	8.0
Total Hardness	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.0

### Remarks.

On the present occasion the untreated water, although soft, shows no acidity.

Samples B. and C. are distinctly more alkaline, with an increase in hardness.

Sample D. is a soft water, but of alkaline reaction.

(Signed) JOHN H. SUGDEN.

## REPORT ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF WATER.

Collected on July 1st, 1925, by Inspector H. T. Jones.

Labelled, Perthcelyn Reservoir, Mountain Ash.

Number of Sample	.....	Ref. No. 4623
Date of Analysis	.....	July 1st—6th.
Appearance in two-foot tube	.....	Pale green; clear
Reaction	.....	Neutral
Total Hardness	.....	2.2
(a) Temporary	.....	—
(b) Permanent	.....	—
Chlorine	.....	.8
Nitrogen as Nitrates	.....	Practically Nil.
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate (in hrs. at )	.....	—
Saline (or "Free") Ammonia	.....	.0024
Organic (or "Albuminoid") Ammonia	.....	.0056
Poisonous Metals	.....	Nil.
Nitrates	.....	"
Phosphates	.....	—
Sulphates	.....	—
Microscopic Examination of the Sediment	.....	Small amount; amorphous debris. Animate forms rare.
Volume of Sediment	.....	.60

### Remarks.

A soft neutral water.

The Chemical and Physical characters are fairly satisfactory.

(Signed) JOHN H. SUGDEN.

July 6th, 1925.



The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory,  
9, The Parade,  
CARDIFF.

July 6th, 1925.

## REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

District, Mountain Ash.

No. of Sample, 4622.

Sample Labelled Berthgelyn Reservoir.

No. of Organisms developing at 37°C = 54 per cubic centimetre.

No. of Organisms developing at °C =

Bacillus Coli organisms present in 10.c.c. and 50.c.c. of water;  
no coli-like organisms in 2.c.c. or in smaller amounts.

### Remarks.

Of moderate bacterial purity.

(Signed) JOHN H. SUGDEN.

The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory,  
9, The Parade,  
CARDIFF.

## REPORT ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF WATER.

Collected on January 29th, 1925, by Inspector J. T. Williams.

Labelled, Tap, Town Hall, Mountain Ash.

Number of Sample .....	735
Date of Analysis .....	Jan. 30th—Feb. 2nd, 1925.
Appearance in two-foot tube .....	Very pale green; clear.
Reaction .....	Faintly alkaline.
Total Hardness .....	6.4
(a) Temporary .....	—
(b) Permanent .....	—
Chlorine .....	1.0
Nitrogen as Nitrates .....	.05
Oxygen absorbed from Perman- ganate (in    hrs. at    ) .....	—
Saline (or "Free") Ammonia .....	.0008
Organic (or "Albuminoid") Ammonia .....	.0026
Poisonous Metals .....	Nil
Nitrates .....	—
Phosphates .....	—
Sulphates .....	—
Microscopic Examination of the Sediment .....	Minute traces only. Ani- mate forms rare.

### Remarks.

A fairly soft water.

Chemical analysis of the sample shows no evidence of contami-  
nation by sewage, animal or vegetable matter.

2/2/25.

(Signed) JOHN H. SUGDEN.



The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory,  
9, The Parade,  
CARDIFF.

February 2nd, 1925.

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

District, Mountain Ash.

No. of Sample, 734. Date received, 29/1/25.

Sample Labelled, Tap, Basement of Town Hall.

No. of Organisms developing at 37°C = 22 per cubic centimetre.

No. of Organisms developing at °C =

No *Bacillus coli* organisms present in 50.c.c. or in smaller amounts of water.

Remarks.

Bacteriological examination indicates a satisfactory degree of bacterial purity.

(Signed) JOHN H. SUGDEN.

The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory,  
9, The Parade,  
CARDIFF.

REPORT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF WATER.

Collected on May 15th, 1925, by Inspector H. T. Jones.

Label, Tap, Town Hall, Mountain Ash.

Number of Sample .....	3638
Date of Analysis .....	May 16th—22nd, 1925.
Appearance in two-foot tube .....	Very pale green; clear.
Reaction .....	Faintly alkaline.
Total Hardness .....	4.8
(a) Temporary .....	—
(b) Permanent .....	—
Chlorine .....	1.1
Nitrogen as Nitrates .....	Practically Nil.
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate (in hrs. at ) .....	—
Saline (or "Free") Ammonia .....	.0012
Organic (or "Albuminoid") Ammonia .....	.0020
Poisonous Metals .....	Nil.
Nitrates .....	"
Phosphates .....	—
Sulphates .....	—
Microscopic Examination of the Sediment .....	Traces only. Animate forms rare.

Remarks.

Chemical analysis of the sample shows no evidence of any organic contamination.

(Signed) JOHN H. SUGDEN.

23/5/25.

The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory,  
9, The Parade,  
CARDIFF.

May 23rd, 1925.

## REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

District, Mountain Ash.

No. of Sample, 3637. Date received, 15/5/25.

Sample Labelled, Tap, Town Hall.

No. of Organisms developing at 37 °C = 14 per cubic centimetre.

No. of Organisms developing at °C =

Bacillus Coli organisms present in 10.c.c. and 50.c.c. of water;  
not in 2.c.c. or in smaller amounts.

### Remarks.

Of moderate bacterial purity.

(Signed) JOHN H. SUGDEN.

The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory,  
9, The Parade,  
CARDIFF.

## REPORT ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF WATER.

Collected on October 20th, 1925, by Inspector H. T. Jones.

Labelled, Tap, Town Hall, Mountain Ash.

Number of Sample .....	7368
Date of Analysis .....	Oct. 20th—24th, 1925.
Appearance in two-foot tube .....	Pale green; clear.
Reaction .....	Alkaline P.H. = 7.8
Total Hardness .....	7.6
(a) Temporary .....	—
(b) Permanent .....	—
Chlorine .....	1.0
Nitrogen as Nitrates .....	Practically Nil.
Oxygen absorbed from Perman- ganate (in hrs. at ) .....	—
Saline (or "Free") Ammonia .....	.0010
Organic (or "Albuminoid") Ammonia .....	.0012
Poisonous Metals .....	Nil.
Nitrates .....	"
Phosphates .....	—
Sulphates .....	—
Microscopic Examination of the	Traces only, vegetable debris, diatoms. Ani- mate forms rare.
Volume of Sediment .....	= .05
Sediment .....	

### Remarks.

A fairly soft water.

The chemical and microscopical characters are satisfactory.

(Signed) JOHN H. SUGDEN.

26/10/25.

The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory,  
9, The Parade,  
CARDIFF.

October 26th, 1925.

## REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

District, Mountain Ash.

No. of Sample, 7367. Date received, 20/10/25.

Sample Labelled, Tap, Town Hall.

No. of Organisms developing at 37°C = 28 per cubic centimetre.

No. of Organisms developing at °C =

Bacillus coli organisms present in 50.c.c. of water; not in 10.c.c. or in smaller amounts.

### Remarks.

Qualitatively and quantitatively fairly satisfactory.

(Signed) JOHN H. SUGDEN.

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## PENDERYN RESERVOIR.

This reservoir and gathering area are also owned by the Council. The reservoir was completed and formally opened during the year 1921. It is situated in the Parish of Penderyn, Brecknockshire. The gathering area comprises an area of 525 acres, and is situated on Mynydd-y-Glog. There are two intakes on the reservoir from streams named Nant-y-Bwllfa and Bodwigiad. The capacity of the reservoir is 132,000,000 gallons. We have an ample supply of water, and I believe, are in a very favourable position to meet any emergency which may arise.

I have, in my Annual Report for the year 1922, made a full report on the prolonged investigation I made as to the character of this water, with the conclusions arrived at and the method carried out for treating the water. This system has worked very satisfactorily since it was installed, and I believe all danger of plumbo solvent action has been eliminated.

I append copies of the Analyst's certificate of samples which were collected on each bank of the reservoir, which shew that the plant for the addition of carbonate of lime works quite uniformly.

The Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory,  
9, The Parade,  
CARDIFF.

April 28th, 1925.

### REPORT ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Reference Nos. 3056-7-8-9.

Nature of Sample, Waters.

Date received, 24/4/25.

From Dr. R. Ll. Williams.

Labelled, North, South, East and West Banks, Penderyn Reservoir.

Sanitary District, Mountain Ash.

#### RESULT.

Results per 100,000.

	North.	South.	East.	West.
Total Hardness .....	3.6 .....	3.6 .....	3.4 .....	3.4 .....
Reaction (Litmus)	Faintly Alkaline	Faintly Alkaline	Faintly Alkaline	Faintly Alkaline
Alkalinity = Ca Coz	4.0 .....	4.0 .....	3.8 .....	3.8 .....

#### Remarks.

The chemical characters with regard to hardness, salts, and alkalinity are satisfactory.

(Signed) JOHN H. SUGDEN.



## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The principal rivers in the district are the Cynon, Taff and Clydach. The waters of both the Cynon and Taff are very dirty when they enter your area. This is chiefly caused by coal dust and the discharge from coal washeries.

Owing to subsidence at a point below the Navigation Colliery, Mountain Ash, sewage from the Aberdare main carrier is discharging to the river. This is a matter of rather old standing and as pollution of this nature is likely to give rise to grave trouble, I recommend that steps be taken to have the level of the sewer restored.

There is no evidence of any pollution of the River Clydach.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewers have been laid throughout the district, and with the exception of farmhouses and a few isolated houses all houses are drained and connected to the sewers. A separate system of sewers for the carriage of storm water has also been provided.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewers of Mountain Ash and Penrhiwceiber are connected with the Aberdare main carrier and the sewage is conveyed to the Parc-newydd Sewage Farm at Abercynon, where it is treated by broad irrigation.

The sewage of Matthewstown, Ynysboeth, Abercynon and Carnetown is conveyed to the sewage disposal works at Glyncoch, Stormstown and is treated by means of upward and downward filtration.

The sewage of Ynysbwl (with the exception of New Road) is treated by means of contact beds. New Road sewage is treated at a "Stoddart's Tank."

The following paragraphs on your sewage disposal works appeared in the Quarterly Report of the County Medical Officer of Health, December, 1925:—

"Glyncoch, 29th October. The inflow is large and very dilute ; the distribution on both sides of the area is satisfactory. The river has made considerable erosion of the lower part of the area, near the confluence of the Clydach Brook with it. Samples were collected. Ynysybwl Bacterial Filters, 9th November. The inflow is large ; the screening, detritus and sedimentation chambers are kept fairly clear. The old area is still used, and much leakage from the old drains under it into the Clydach Brook is evident. One of the filters in the upper tier has only been partly filled with clinker, and as a result this and the corresponding two lower filters are out of action. Months have elapsed since the cleaning of the clinker, and the filling up of this one should be carried out without delay. Samples were collected. The Stoddart filters have not been made good."

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of sanitary conveniences in the district is approximately 7,700. Of these 7,670 are water closets, 2,670 of which are provided with flushing apparatus and about 5,000 are hand flushed.

The provision of water flushing apparatus to the sanitary conveniences of old houses was not generally enforced prior to the addition to our water supplies of the Penderyn water as there was not sufficient water, but after the opening of the Penderyn Reservoir, your Inspectors attempted to have these apparatus put in, as they have found that hand flushed closets are often a fruitful source of nuisance.

The matter was raised at a meeting of the Council in October, 1921, when it was resolved that notice should be given to the public, by advertisement in the local newspapers, that after the expiration of one year, the provision of water flushing apparatus to sanitary conveniences should be strictly enforced. During the year under review, the matter was again brought forward, and after discussion, it was decided that this provision should not be enforced for a further period.

The only premises in the district with privy accommodation are the farms and isolated houses.



# Sanitation

## SCAVENGING.

The removal of house refuse is carried out by contractors.

Refuse is removed on alternate days in the Duffryn, Darranlas, Miskin and Penrhiwceiber Wards, and in the Abercynon and Ynysybwll Wards there is a daily removal.

There are no fixed receptacles for refuse in the district, neither do the Council provide movable receptacles so that house refuse and ashes are usually put out on the streets in old buckets, boxes, etc. A time table has been drawn up and an effort is made to have each street cleared regularly at the time appointed. The supervision of scavenging is carried out by the Surveyor's Staff and by the Sanitary Inspectors.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The refuse of the various wards is disposed of in the following manner: Duffryn and Darranlas Wards: For filling up old quarries and raising the level of low-lying ground at Parc Heddwach and Duffryn Fields.

Part Miskin Ward: Filling old quarries.

Part Miskin and Penrhiwceiber Wards: At Penrhiwceiber Tip.

Abercynon Ward: For raising the level of low-lying ground at the Abercynon Park and adjoining fields.

Ynysybwll Ward: At the refuse Tip.

## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Houses and Premises inspected and re-visited ...	...	...	2730
Number of Statutory Notices served ...	...	...	163
Number of Preliminary Notices served ...	...	...	285
General Repairs to prevent dampness ...	...	...	322
Defective Eaves Gutters and Rain-water Shutters ...	...	...	246
New Stoneware Pipe Drains ...	...	...	18
Old Drains cleansed, re-laid, provided with Stoneware Traps (in lieu of lip and D Traps) and Ventilation Pipes provided ...	...	...	163
Number of Drains tested with smoke ...	...	...	163
Water Closets cleansed and repaired ...	...	...	259
New Water Closets provided ...	...	...	3
New Flush Tanks provided in Water Closets ...	...	...	287
Flush Tanks of Water Closets repaired ...	...	...	33



Cesspools provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Manure Receptacles provided and accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	30
Piggeries not in accordance with Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fowls' Cots removed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Water Services repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Wash-up Sinks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	13
Windows renewed and made to open	...	...	...	...	...	230
Provision made for through ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	18
Internal walls, partitions and ceilings re-plastered	...	...	...	...	...	160
Boundary walls dangerous and re-built	...	...	...	...	...	10
Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	17
Chimneys and fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	188
Pavements of backyards re-laid	...	...	...	...	...	231
Internal floors re-laid	...	...	...	...	...	158
Fences provided around quarries	...	...	...	...	...	5
Urinals reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	1

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Number of Bakehouses on Register	...	...	...	...	...	31
Number of Workshops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	105
Number of Inspections made during the year	...	...	...	...	...	376
Number of Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	37
To limewash and cleanse premises	...	...	...	...	...	30
Repairs to prevent dampness	...	...	...	...	...	2
Repair Eaves Gutters and Rain-Water Shutting	...	...	...	...	...	3
To repair Internal Walls, Partitions and Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	2
To re-lay Internal Floors and Pavements of yards	...	...	...	...	...	2
To provide Light and Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	1
To provide Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	2
To repair Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	6
To repair Flush Tanks to Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	3
To provide New Drains	...	...	...	...	...	2
To cleanse and re-lay Drains	...	...	...	...	...	2

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	112
Number of visits and instructions	...	...	...	...	...	316
Number of cases removed to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	42
Number of Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	160

### LIST OF BEDDING, ETC., DISINFECTED AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Beds	...	...	...	44	Sheets	...	...	...	26
Bolsters	...	...	...	36	Cushions	...	...	...	5
Pillows	...	...	...	71	Articles of Clothing	...	...	...	33
Mattresses	...	...	...	8	Shawls	...	...	...	6
Blankets	...	...	...	102	Carpets	...	...	...	3
Quilts	...	...	...	55	Extra Articles	...	...	...	8

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1886.

Number of Cowsheds on Register	...	...	...	...	...	34
Number of Dairies on Register	...	...	...	...	...	47
Number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	215
Number of Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	8
To cleanse premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
To provide proper Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	7

To provide drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
To provide proper light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cowsheds overeroweded	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
To reeconstruct floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
To provide eesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

### FISHFRYERS.

Number in the district	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	94

### ICE CREAM VENDORS.

Number of premises where Ice-cream is manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	45

### SHOPS ACTS, 1912.

Number of Shops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	608
Number of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	870
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

H. T. JONES,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The offensive trades carried on in this area are: Tripe-boiling and fishfrying.

Tripe-boiling is only carried out at the slaughter-houses.

There were no complaints arising from this business during the year.

There are 36 fishfryers in the district. These premises are inspected periodically. They were all found to be clean and the fish was found to be of good quality. Cooking ranges of an up-to-date type, which consume their own fumes, have now been installed by the majority of fishfryers, so that the offensive smell which was formerly associated with this business is nearly eliminated.

## Schools

The sanitary condition of the elementary schools in the area is satisfactory. The drainage of all schools is connected to the Council's system of sewerage, and there are automatic flushing apparatus in all latrines. There is a plentiful supply of water as they are all connected to the Council's mains. The arrangements for washing are satisfactory. All schools were kept clean during the year.

There were no extensive epidemics of infectious disease during the year, therefore, the question of the closure of schools did not arise.

With reference to the Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from schools, 1925, the action taken with respect to notifiable infectious disease is as follows:—

When a notification of infectious disease is received, the home of the patient is visited, enquiries are made into the history of the case, and if hospital treatment is refused and the patient nursed at home, printed instructions on nursing and preventing the spread of infection are given to the parents. If there are children in the house who attend school, they are instructed to remain at home until the danger of infection is over.

A notification of each case is also sent to the Director of Education, who instructs the Head Teachers to exclude children from infected houses, until they receive an intimation from him that those children may again attend school. On the recovery of the patient, a certificate is signed by the medical practitioner in attendance that the patient is free from infection. The house is then disinfected, and after an interval of ten days, notice is sent to the Director that the children are free from infection.

With reference to non-notifiable infectious diseases, printed instructions on the periods of exclusion of children suffering, or in contact with those suffering, from these diseases are given to the Head Teachers.

Information as to outbreaks among the scholars of any school of these diseases is sent to me by the Head Teachers.

Reports are also made by the School Nurses, Health Visitors and School Attendance Officers of any information they may receive of outbreaks of these diseases.

## Housing

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The number of structurally separate dwellings occupied in the district when the 1921 census was taken was 7,611.

These houses were occupied by 9,148 private families.

Since the census was taken, 115 houses have been erected, making a total of 7,726 separate dwellings in the district.

On referring again to the Census Returns, we see that of the 7,611 houses then in existence, 6,139 were occupied by one family, 1,408 by two families, and that 64 houses were occupied by three or more families.

When your local census was taken in the year 1917, it was found that the number of houses occupied by two families was 1,198, and that there were 30 houses occupied by three or more families. This shews an increase of 219 in the number of houses occupied by two families, and of 34 in the number of houses occupied by three or more families.

The increase in the density of occupation may, perhaps, be better shewn in this way: In the year 1917, the average number of persons per house was 5.44; at the census in 1921, the average had increased to 5.68 per house, and during the year 1925, we find that on an estimated population of 46,000, the average works out at 5.9 persons per house.

It has been pointed out in previous Annual Reports that over-crowding was prevalent, especially in the Penrhiwceiber, Abercynon and Miskin Wards. This evil has been slowly increasing since 1914, and I regret to say that, owing to the scarcity of accommodation, we are still unable to deal with this matter, as if we compel people to leave the houses they now occupy there are no vacant houses for them, and the ultimate result would be that they would crowd into other occupied houses and thus create new centres of over-crowding.

There were 24 houses, 20 parlour and 4 of the non-parlour type in course of erection in connection with the Council's Housing Scheme on the Pontcynon site at the

end of the year. The Council also contemplate further extensions of their schemes, by the erection of 48 houses of the non-parlour type at the Penrhiwceiber site, and of 40 non-parlour type and 8 parlour type at the Abercynon site. While this will alleviate a little of the situation, I fear that we will not be in a position to deal firmly with overcrowding until at least 400 more houses have been erected and provision made for the erection of from 100 to 150 houses annually for a few years.

#### POPULATION :

There is no indication of any further expansion of the Coal Industry, and therefore, with the exception of the natural increase, I do not anticipate any changes in the population during the near future.

#### FITNESS OF HOUSES.

The general standard of houses in the area is fairly good. The older type of houses are built with thick rubble walls, slate roofs and have four or five fair-sized rooms. A large number of houses have been built by building societies. These are substantial structures of native stone with dressed shoddy fronts. A large proportion of these are owned by the occupiers.

The living rooms of these houses are situated at the rear and are, owing to the defective arrangements of the windows, deprived of a good deal of light. The Housing and Town Planning Acts now in force ensure that mistakes of this nature will not occur in future, and that new houses are built on healthy sites with proper surroundings and sufficient open spaces.

The 82 houses erected under the Council's Housing Schemes, and those lately built by private individuals, are excellently situated, with good provision for light and ventilation. Unfortunately, some of the tenants of the Council's houses find the rents too high and a number of applications for permission to sublet have already been received.

There are no back-to-back houses in the district, and very few houses which have been built against the earth. Where houses of this type were found, dry areas were constructed to remove the dampness.



There are also about 25 under-dwellings. These have in each case been dealt with and made to comply with the Regulations made under Section 17 (7) of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

There are also a small number of houses in the area which really should be closed. Reference has been made to these in previous reports. I have not recommended any steps to be taken to close these houses, as there is now, if anything, a greater dearth of houses than existed when I first brought them to your notice.

The chief defects found during the inspection of houses were dampness, defective windows, internal walls, ceilings, floors, pavements of backyards and sanitary conveniences. All defects found are specified in detail in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

The inspection of houses is carried out in accordance with the Regulations of the Housing and Town Planning Acts.

Defective premises have all been dealt with under the Public Health Acts, and no action has been taken under the Housing Acts during the year. Legal proceedings were taken against one person and a penalty inflicted for the non-abatement of a nuisance.

A certain proportion of the defects specified, especially of floors and pavements of backyards, are undoubtedly wilfully caused by the carelessness of tenants, either by dropping heavy articles or by cutting up blocks of firewood thereon. With respect to nuisances from defective or dirty sanitary conveniences, I believe, as I have already mentioned, that if the provision of water flushing apparatus in sanitary conveniences was enforced, a fruitful source of nuisance would be eliminated.

## SUMMARY OF HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b) ...	56		
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Act:—			
	Non-Parlour Type	Parlour Type	
(1) By the Local Authority ...	6	20	26
(2) By other bodies or persons ...	...	...	30



# 1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES:—

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	870
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	870
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	16
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	335

# 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	210
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# 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS:—

## A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... ..	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ..	Nil

## B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	335
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	131
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... ..	Nil

## C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..	} No action was taken under these Sections.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... ..	
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	

Your Inspectors have again experienced difficulty in getting some of the property owners to carry out repairs. This is to be regretted, and it would perhaps be profitable if owners remembered that, oftentimes, "A stitch in time saves nine." Still, a good deal of useful work has been carried out during the year.

### BYE-LAWS.

Legal proceedings under the bye-laws with respect to nuisances were taken against three persons for depositing house refuse on the highway. A penalty was inflicted in two cases, and the third was dismissed on payment of costs. The bye-laws with respect to houses (New Streets and Buildings) and "Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc." have been found to be quite suitable to the needs of the district.

### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are no bye-laws made by the Council with reference to this class of house.



## Milk Supply

The number of persons engaged in the production and distribution of milk in the district is 60. Of these, 31 are registered as cowkeepers, and of this number 11 are also registered as purveyors of milk.

There are also 18 other persons registered as purveyors of milk.

Your Inspectors made 250 visits to the various cowsheds, dairies and milkshops during the year.

Probably two-thirds of the milk consumed locally is brought here by rail from agricultural areas.

The administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the Glamorgan County Council, and Superintendent E. Rees, Aberdare, performs the duties of Inspector under that Act in your area. I am indebted to him for the following information.

The following number of samples were taken in this area and sent for analysis during the year:—

New Milk	...	...	...	60
Preserved Cream	...	...	...	1
Margarine	...	...	...	2
Lard	...	...	...	3
Tea	...	...	...	1
Strawberry Jam...	...	...	...	1
				—
				68
				—

Proceedings were taken against nine milk vendors with the result that seven were fined and two were dismissed.

During the period 1921-1925, much attention has been devoted to the condition of our local cowsheds, with the result that in several instances the cowsheds have been remodeled, and at the end of the year under review we were in communication with the landlords and occupiers of several others.

A report on this matter would not be complete without reference to the important character of the legislation which has come into force, i.e., The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, which came into operation during 1925, and the Milk and Dairies (Amendment)

Act, 1922. When the latter Act came into force, I at your request submitted to you a report upon the steps taken by this department in the effort to ensure a clean milk supply, which I think may, with advantage, be reproduced here.

## MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

In accordance with your resolution, I beg to submit the following report:—

With respect to the first part of the resolution, steps have always been taken under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, to ensure, as far as practicable, cleanliness at all places where milk is produced and sold.

I have in previous reports pointed out the difficulties we encounter in trying to get a clean milk supply.

The majority of cowsheds in our area are of an antiquated type and require remodelling. We have already this year communicated with several landlords, pointing out the defects and requesting improvements.

I should also like to point out that many of our local farmers are greatly handicapped owing to the lack of a sufficient water supply. This is bad for the animals and prevents cleanliness.

As milk is the chief article of diet for children and invalids, it is of greatest importance that every precaution should be taken to keep it clean. When you consider the manner milk is handled and the countless ways that contamination may occur, you will appreciate the difficulties that must be overcome to keep it pure.

Milk when it leaves the healthy animal is a sterile fluid, but at the time of milking, during transit to the dairy, at the milkshop and in the home of the consumer, it becomes more or less contaminated.

As it is a favourable medium for the growth of bacteria, and being frequently kept for some time at a favourable temperature for the multiplication of germs, milk becomes, as a rule, heavily impregnated with bacteria. Disease of the cow's udder would also add a further quota. Thus it often comes about that milk is found to contain millions of bacteria per cubic centimetre, varying in number accord-

ing to cleanliness or otherwise, temperature and storage. You may ask, how do these bacteria find their way into milk? Well, with careless producers and vendors the way is made easy: when cows are not groomed milkers with dirty clothes and hands, when milk is stored in unsuitable places, sent out in unsatisfactory churns and vessels, and while being sold, taken along streets through rain and dust, while vendors dip into open churns and vessels for the quantities they require.

We have been and are trying, by supervision and education, to improve upon these conditions. I have found by experience that it is only by a slow process of education that our cowkeepers and milk vendors will learn to appreciate the importance and value of collecting, storing and distributing milk under the most cleanly conditions possible.

The requirement is a pure milk supply, that is, a clean, whole milk, unsophisticated and unadulterated, derived from healthy cows, guaranteed by tests to be free from tuberculosis and living under clean and sanitary conditions; which should be obtained by clean methods of milking, strained and protected from contamination and infection; kept cool by means of refrigeration and not exposed to dust or uncleanness in any way from the vessel in which it is placed, or from the persons by whom it is handled.

I am glad to say that the present Amendment Act removes a grave defect which existed under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885. This Order required the Authority to register every person carrying on the trade and gave them no power to refuse to register any person or to remove him from the register.

The Amendment Act empowers the Local Authority to refuse to enter any person on the register or remove him from the register if they are satisfied that the public health is, or is likely to be, endangered by any act or default of his in relation to the quality, storage or distribution of milk.

I do not think a report upon milk supplies to-day would be complete without referring to the adverse effect which a circular, recently issued by the Ministry of Health, must have upon the milk trade. This circular, No. 325, purports



to instruct Local Authorities as to when they should institute proceedings against vendors of milk which is below the standard, and directs Authorities only to proceed if a milkman is making a habit of selling milk deficient in fat. This is practically an inducement to first offences.

As to the latter part of your resolution, we have in past years taken samples of milk from churns which were brought by rail into the district. These samples were sent to the Bacteriologist, tested for tuberculosis, and in every case gave negative results.

Owing to the difficulty of detecting the bacillus by this method, and as I thought there was no benefit derived from taking these samples, I discontinued taking them. The cows in the district have not yet been tested for tuberculosis. I have previously pointed out in my Annual Reports that, to do this properly, it would be necessary to appoint a Veterinary Surgeon, who would have to make periodic tests.

(Perhaps I should mention here that upon the Milk Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, coming into operation, steps were being taken by the Glamorgan County Council under this Act to appoint a Veterinary Surgeon for the purpose of examining and testing cows for tuberculosis).

## LICENCES.

No applications were received during the year for licences for the sale of milk under the special designations of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Six samples of milk were taken by Superintendent E. Rees, and sent to the Analyst for bacteriological examination. The results were as follows: Two were satisfactory, two unsatisfactory, one somewhat unsatisfactory, and one high number of organisms.

## MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

With reference to the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, which came into operation on 1st September, 1925. This Act confers further powers upon Local



Authorities in supervising the production and distribution of milk. Most important of all is the power it gives to stop the sale of tuberculous milk and the milk of cows suffering from other diseases which are scheduled. Also it empowers the Local Authority to appoint a Veterinary Inspector for the purpose of this Act. Further, in connection with this Act, an Order has been made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (The Tuberculosis Order, 1925), providing for the slaughter of bovine animals affected with certain specified forms of tuberculosis and for the payment of compensation in respect of animals so slaughtered.

When the Act came into force, a request was made by the Secretary of the Association of Cowkeepers and Dairymen in this area that we should explain the working of the Act to their members at a meeting of the Association. I attended the meeting and Mr. Jones, your Senior Inspector, accompanied me. We addressed them and explained the purpose of the legislation governing the production and distribution of milk and the difficulties which arose when enforcing the same. We also explained some simple improvements they could carry out and so assist in providing the public with clean milk.

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## Meat

### PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924.

These Regulations came into operation on 1st April, 1925. They were drawn up and brought into operation with the object of securing more adequate inspection of animals slaughtered in this country and for improved methods in handling, transport and distribution of meat.

I submitted a report on these Regulations which was considered by you on 10th February, and when you appointed your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. T. Williams, as the authorised officer to carry out the Regulations.

Prior to the Regulations coming into operation, a letter was received, asking that a meeting of the Butchers of the area and of the Officers responsible for carrying out the Regulations be arranged for the discussion of the Meat

Regulations. This was done ; Mr. Williams and I addressed the meeting ; explained the object of the Regulations and the manner we intended to apply them, and asked for their co-operation in carrying them out.

Some difficulty was experienced when the Regulations first came into operation in getting the butchers to slaughter at uniform hours so as to facilitate inspection of the meat, but the majority have now done so, and practically the whole of the animals slaughtered in the area are inspected.

### MARKING.

No applications were received for the marking of meat under the Meat Regulations, and therefore arrangements have not been made for that purpose.

### INSPECTION OF SHOPS.

All shops where meat was sold (including butchers, grocers and shops where cooked meats were sold) were inspected at regular periods during the year. During the fly season, meat was found uncovered in a number of shops, but in every case, when the requirements of the Regulations were explained to the owners or managers in charge by the Inspector, immediate steps were taken to comply with his wishes.

With two exceptions, all shops were found to be clean and kept in good order. Notices to cleanse were served on the occupiers of the premises which were found not to be kept in good order.

### EXPOSURE OF DISEASED MEAT.

One case of the exposure for sale of meat which was tuberculous was found by your Inspector. This meat had been bought from a wholesale trader and had been slaughtered in one of the adjoining districts. The butcher was taken before the Magistrates, who inflicted a penalty of £5 and costs.

### VEHICLES.

There are a few meat traders who sell meat from covered motor vans. They are kept under strict supervision and regularly inspected.

The motor lorries of wholesale traders and other vehicles used for the transport of meat through the district are also kept under observation to see that meat is properly covered and proper precautions taken to ensure cleanliness.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

We have no public slaughterhouse in the district.

The following tabular statement shews the number of private slaughterhouses in the district in the year 1920 and the year under review:—

	In 1920.	In Jan., 1925	In Dec., 1925.
Registered	... 1	... 1	... 1
Licensed	... 5	... 5	... 5
	—	—	—
TOTAL	... 6	... 6	... 6
	—	—	—

965 visits were made by your Inspector to the slaughterhouses during the year. 17 notices were served re the cleansing of slaughterhouses and reports were made to the Council of the defective condition of three slaughterhouses. The Clerk was instructed to serve notices upon the owners to carry out the necessary repairs. The notices were complied with in two instances. In the third case, the owner was taken before the Magistrates and fined £2 and costs.

## CARCASES INSPECTED.

The following number of carcasses were inspected during the year:—

Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	TOTAL.
602 ...	274 ...	4671 ...	1206 ...	6753

## MEAT CONDEMNED.

The following were found to be diseased and were condemned as unfit for human consumption. They were disposed of by burial on the various refuse tips:—

				lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	1453
Pork	...	...	...	234
Ham and Bacon	...	...	...	56
Lungs and Livers	...	...	...	4498
TOTAL WEIGHT				<u>6241</u>

## OTHER FOODS.

All grocers' shops and other business premises where food is stored and sold were visited and inspected during the year. All were found to be in order. Tinned goods weighing 472 lbs. were found to be unsound and were voluntarily surrendered.

## BRAWN MAKING.

There is one premises in the district where brawn is made and sold wholesale. The place was repeatedly visited and strict cleanliness enforced.

## ICE CREAM.

There are 17 shops in the district where ice cream is manufactured. All these shops are owned by Italians, and, as a rule, are kept scrupulously clean.

# Bakehouses

There are 31 bakehouses registered in the district. Modern ovens have been installed in the majority of cases.

In the three largest bakehouses the dough is kneaded by machinery, and in all the others the work is done by hand. The structural condition of the bakehouses is fairly good.

Eleven notices were served during the year on occupiers to limewash walls and ceilings and to cleanse the floors.

I regret to point out that while much improvement has been carried out and cleaner methods enforced in con-

veying and distributing other foods, the manner in which bread is conveyed for distribution about the district is very unsatisfactory. In some instances, although vans of a good type are used, in which bread may be carried without being exposed to dust and dirt, the drivers, by overloading, render abortive the good qualities of the vans and expose the bread to contamination. In other cases, it is conveyed along the streets in open carts and little or no precaution is taken as to covering. An effort has been made during the year to effect improvement in this respect, but I fear that little can be done until we have statutory powers to compel those in default to adopt cleaner methods in the distribution of bread.



# Notifiable Diseases

## During the Year

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### PNEUMONIA.

121 cases of pneumonia were notified during the year. Of these, 65 cases were notified during the first quarter ; 35 during the second ; 8 during the third, and 13 during the fourth quarter of the year.

The incidence of the disease was heaviest in the Penrhiwceiber Ward, where 55 cases were notified.

There were 51 deaths certified during the year to be due to pneumonia.

All cases were visited by the Health Visitors, who gave instructions as to the nursing, and, where it was required, nursing assistance. Also, if it was found on enquiry that the patients could not afford the necessary nourishment, assistance in the form of fresh milk was given to them daily during the period of illness.

Of the 51 deaths registered, 25, a percentage of 49.0, were not notified.

I have previously pointed out that Art. XIX. of the Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, etc.) Regulations, 1919, empowers the Local Authority to provide medical assistance, which includes nursing for patients who are in need of such assistance. When cases are not notified by their medical practitioners, the patients are deprived of assistance which might very well be of good service to them.

### SCARLET FEVER.

53 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. This is a great improvement on the preceding years, and is the lowest number notified in any year since 1918.

84 cases were notified during 1924, and 283 cases were notified during 1923.

The majority of the cases were of a mild type. One death occurred from this disease.



The attack rate during the year was 1.1 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 1.8 during 1923.

The incidence of the disease was highest in the Abercynon Ward, where 15 cases were notified.

15 cases were notified during the first quarter of the year, 17 during the second, 9 during the third and 11 during the fourth quarter of the year.

25 patients suffering from scarlet fever were removed to the Isolation Hospital, a percentage of 47.1 of the cases notified.

There is a tendency to-day to depreciate the value of hospital treatment of patients suffering from scarlet fever. I must say that my experience proves the contrary, and that hospital treatment is of a great value, not only as a means of averting the sequelae of scarlet fever, but also as I have previously pointed out, I have during epidemics, frequently found that patients whose entry into hospital was delayed for seven or eight days, shewed symptoms of early heart and kidney disease. These symptoms disappeared after rest treatment, but the probability is that, had the patients remained at home, the ill effects would have become permanent.

### DIPHTHERIA.

There were 45 cases of diphtheria notified during the year; this is a decrease of 4 on the number notified during the preceding year. The attack rate was 0.9 per thousand of the inhabitants.

The incidence of the disease was highest in the Abercynon and Ynysybwll Wards, where in each of the two wards 17 cases were notified. One death was certified to be due to this disease.

14 patients suffering from diphtheria were removed to the Isolation Hospital, a percentage of 31.1 of the cases notified.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

Two cases of enteric fever were notified during 1925. Strict enquiries were made in the endeavour to discover where the patients contracted the disease, but the source of infection could not be traced.

One of the patients was removed to the Isolation Hospital.

### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Six cases of puerperal fever were notified during the year. One patient was removed to the Isolation Hospital.

There were two deaths registered as due to puerperal sepsis.

The total number of deaths from this cause during the quinquennial period 1921 1925 is three. These three deaths are equivalent to one maternal death to every 1897 live births.

The Glamorgan County Council is the supervising Authority under the Midwives Act, and the disinfection of Midwives, after attending cases of puerperal fever, is carried out under the supervision of their Inspector of Midwives.

### ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

One notification of this disease was received. The patient was removed to the Isolation Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from pneumonia and not encephalitis lethargica.

### CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

One person was notified to be suffering from this disease. The diagnosis was not confirmed by bacteriological examination.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Seven cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year. The Health Visitors paid repeated visits to each case and assisted in their treatment. In one case where delay had occurred before calling in a medical practitioner, it was feared that both eyes were affected, but after removal of the child to hospital and treating it with acriflavin both eyes recovered fully.

All patients made satisfactory recoveries.

## Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Diseases.	Total cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	53	25	1
Diphtheria ... ..	45	14	1
Enteric Fever ... ..	2	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	120	—	51
Puerperal Fever ... ..	6	1	2
Erysipelas ... ..	10	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	1	—
Continued Fever ... ..	1	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	7	—	—
Tuberculosis :— { M... ..	18	—	18
(a) Pulmonary— { F... ..	17	—	23
{ Total ... ..	35	—	41
{ M... ..	7	—	5
(b) Non-pulmonary { F... ..	4	—	2
{ Total ... ..	11	—	7

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Noti- fied.	Treated.					
		At home	In h'sp'tl				
Total ...	7	7	—	7	—	—	—

# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1925. Number of Cases Notified in each Ward.

Diseases.	Duffryn.	Darranlas.	Miskin.	Penrhiw- ceiber.	Aber- cynon.	Ynys- ybwl.	Total	No. of cases removed to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever ...	9	6	5	7	15	11	53	25
Diphtheria ...	2	1	5	3	17	17	45	14
Enteric Fever ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
Pneumonia ...	15	22	27	54	2	—	120	—
Puerperal Fever...	—	2	1	2	1	—	6	1
Erysipelas ...	2	1	1	1	5	—	10	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Continued Fever...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	1	4	1	—	7	—
Total	29	34	40	73	42	28	246	42

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. Analysis of the total cases in Age Groups.

Diseases.	Under one year	1 to 2 yrs.	2 to 3 yrs.	3 to 4 yrs.	4 to 5 yrs.	5 to 10 yrs.	10 to 15 yrs.	15 to 20 yrs.	20 to 35 yrs.	35 to 45 yrs.	45 to 65 yrs.	65 yrs and over.	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	7	10	22	7	5	2	—	—	—	53
Diphtheria ...	—	1	—	6	2	19	8	6	3	—	—	—	45
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	14	22	13	7	3	11	6	2	10	8	17	7	120
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	3	1	10
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total —	21	23	13	20	15	52	25	14	23	11	21	8	246

# Deaths from Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1925.

Diseases.	Under one year	1 to 2 yrs.	2 to 3 yrs.	3 to 4 yrs.	4 to 5 yrs.	5 to 10 yrs.	10 to 15 yrs.	15 to 20 yrs.	20 to 35 yrs.	35 to 45 yrs.	45 to 65 yrs.	65 and over.	Total
Diphtheria ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	10	11	5	3	—	—	—	1	3	5	4	9	51
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	24	3	3	1	41
Tuberculosis (Other)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	7
Totals ...	11	11	5	4	—	1	1	14	29	9	8	10	103



# Laboratory Work

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS. Some years ago, arrangements were made with the Glamorgan County Council for the examination of chemical and bacteriological specimens from this area at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory. This arrangement was continued during the year under review and the following number of specimens were sent for examination with results as appended:—

	No. of Specimens	Results Positive	Negative
Throat Swabs (Diphtheria)	38	8	30
Sputum (Tuberculosis)	55	3	52
Blood (Enteric Fever)	6	2	4
Faeces (Enteric Fever)	1	—	1
Swab of Wound	1	shewed no pus cells or bacteria.	

A supply of outfits for the collection and transmission of specimens is always kept at the Public Health Offices.

WATER ANALYSIS. Eighteen samples of water were collected and sent to the laboratory for chemical and bacteriological examination.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL POX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917.

There were no primary vaccinations or revaccinations performed under the above Regulations during the year.



# Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease

## MEASLES.

There was no extensive epidemic of measles during the year, but sporadic outbreaks occurred in each ward. I cannot give the number of cases as the disease is not notifiable.

The number of deaths during the year certified to be due to measles was 25. Of these, 4 deaths occurred the first year of life, 11 during the second, 7 during the third, 1 during the fourth, and 2 during the sixth year of life.

This is equal to a death-rate of 0.5 per 1,000 of the inhabitants of the district.

I have mentioned in previous Annual Reports that measles is one of the most destructive maladies of childhood.

This is due, in a great measure, to the fact that parents cannot be made to realise that measles, if properly treated, is a mild malady, but if the precautions recommended by medical attendants are not observed and any neglect occurs, complications ensue which are always of a dangerous character.

## WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping cough is another disease of childhood which is, unfortunately, treated far too lightly by parents.

There were 13 deaths certified during the year to be due to whooping cough. Of these 7 occurred during the first year of life, 4 during the second, 1 during the third, and 1 during the sixth year of life.

This is equal to a death-rate of 0.28 per 1,000 of the inhabitants of the district.

In this case again, the majority of parents of the present day appear to believe as the parents of past generations did, that it is inevitable for children to have whooping cough, and therefore do not take the precautions they should to avoid infection when the disease is prevalent. This attitude is to be deplored as, although the deaths

certified to be due to this disease shew a high rate of mortality, it is practically certain that they do not give the whole of the deaths from this cause.

A fact that should be brought home to parents, in this case and in measles, is that the longer the incidence of these diseases is delayed, there is less likelihood in the event of attack of serious complications and the danger to life is materially lessened.

### INFLUENZA.

There has not been an extensive epidemic of influenza in this district since the year 1922.

There were 13 deaths certified to be due to this cause during the year under review.

### DISINFECTION.

The homes of all sufferers of infectious disease are, on the termination of the illness, or when the patients are removed to hospital, disinfected by spraying with a liquid disinfectant or formaldehyde gas. Infected bedding, clothing, etc., is removed to the Isolation Hospital and disinfected by a Thresh's steam disinfector. The number of houses disinfected and of the articles treated at the steam disinfector is shewn in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Thirty-five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (18 males and 17 females) were notified, as compared with 39 notified during the previous year, and 11 cases of other forms of tuberculosis (7 males and 4 females) as compared with 12 notified during 1924.

There were 41 deaths certified to be due to pulmonary tuberculosis during the year. Of these 18 cases, a percentage of 43.9 had not been notified by their medical attendants to be suffering from this disease. Also 7 deaths were certified to be due to other forms of tuberculosis, of which 4, a percentage of 57.1 were also not notified.

The above figures are an improvement on those for the preceding year, but of course they still shew that the notification of tuberculosis is not carried out as it should be.

When discussing this matter with Dr. Martin P. Thomas of the Welsh National Memorial to King Edward VII., he pointed out that when notification is delayed, patients are not sent to him until they are in such an advanced stage that Sanatoria treatment is futile. He also mentioned that advanced cases occupy beds which could be used with far better results by patients in the primary stages of this disease.

I must again recommend that the Medical Practitioners in this area should be written to on this matter and requested to notify all known cases of tuberculosis.

When notifications are received, all patients are visited by the Health Visitors, who give instructions with respect to restricting the spread of infection.

All patients are supplied with disinfectants free of charge. When they leave home for Sanatoria treatment or when death occurs, their homes are disinfected.

I append tables shewing the age and ward distribution of all cases notified and the number treated at various Sanatoria.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action has been taken under these Regulations during the year with reference to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.



Pulmonary and other cases of Tuberculosis notified by Medical Practitioners during 1925

Ages.				W A R D S .													
				MALES.							FEMALES.						
				Duffryn	Darran-las.	Miskin	Penrhiw-ceiber.	Aber-cynon.	Ynys-ybw l.	Total	Duffryn	Darran-las.	Miskin	Penrhiw-ceiber.	Aber-cynon.	Ynys-ybw l.	Total
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Under 1 year	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1 and 5 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5 to 10 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	10 to 15 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	15 to 20 years	...	...	1	—	2	—	1	1	5	1	—	2	2	—	7	
	20 to 25 years	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	
	25 to 35 years	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	4	
	35 to 45 years	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	2	
	45 to 55 years	...	...	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	55 to 65 years	...	...	1	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
65 and over	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total ...				2	2	3	2	7	2	18	3	2	3	3	5	1	17
OTHER TUBERCULOSIS.	Under 1 year	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1 to 5 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5 to 10 years	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
	10 to 15 years	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	15 to 20 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 to 25 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 to 35 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	35 to 45 years	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	45 to 55 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	55 to 65 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...				1	2	—	1	1	2	7	2	—	—	—	2	—	4





# Cases Admitted, Treated and Discharged from Various Sanatoria and Hospitals during 1925

Name of Institution.	W A R D S .													
	MALES.							FEMALES.						
	Duffryn	Darran-las.	Miskin	Penrhiw-ceiber	Aber-cynon.	Ynys-ybwl.	Total	Duffryn	Darran-las.	Miskin	Penrhiw-ceiber.	Aber-cynon.	Ynys-ybwl.	Total
Glan Ely Hospital ...	1	1	2	—	3	1	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pontsarn Hospital ...	—	1	1	1	1	1	5	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
North Wales Sanatorium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Talgarth Sanatorium ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mardy Hospital, Merthyr ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cymla Hospital, Neath ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	1	2	5	3	9	4	24	—	—	2	2	2	—	6



# Maternity and Child Welfare

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The Infant Welfare Centres are opened once a week.

The Health Visitors attend regularly and the Medical Officer every alternate week. The steadily improving attendance at the Centres shews that the mothers appreciate our efforts to assist them.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to all the Midwives who have voluntarily attended and assisted at the Centres.

The ophthalmic and dental treatment of children is carried out at the School Clinic, Aberdare Road, Mountain Ash.

## MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1919.

The provisions made for the sale of Glaxo, Condensed Milk, Cod Liver Oil and Malt, Osteline, Virol, Ovaltine and Lactagal at the Centres were continued during the year. Where persons were found to be necessitous the food was given free of charge, but strict enquiries are made into the financial condition of each applicant and assistance is given where it is found that the family income is similar to or below the scale fixed by the Guardians for the granting of relief. A certificate is then made out stating the food, the quantity and the period for which the food is to be given.

The expenditure in free grants made under this Order during the year amounts to £626 18s. 2½d. This is an increase of £197 9s. 10¼d. on the amount given during the previous year. As you are aware, the year under review was an unfortunate year for the coal industry. There were a large number of men totally unemployed in the area and wages have been brought to a very low ebb. Hence the increased expense. There may be a certain amount of criticism on this expenditure and the question may be asked if we are having value in return for the money expended. I think this can be safely

answered in the affirmative. Although this is one of the things for which you cannot produce a balance sheet or shew a profit or loss account, nevertheless, a decreased infantile mortality rate and a lower rate of sickness among infants proves that benefit is being derived. When attempting to assess the benefit, we should remember that sickness during infancy not only leads to temporary damage, but that permanent damage often results. For example, this is especially the case in that disease of infancy, rickets. During the medical inspection of school children, we are continually coming across cases with some more or less permanent defect or disability from this cause. If the help given lessens the number of these cases, and improves the standard of health among children, I think it will be agreed value is returned.

Food to the value of £428 14s. 3d. was sold at the Infant Welfare Centres during the year. I append a schedule shewing the amount of various foods sold and given away at the Centres during the same period:—

AMOUNT SOLD.			GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE.		
Condensed Milk, tins	...	123	Fresh Milk, pints	...	4519
Glaxo, lbs.	...	2876	Condensed Milk, tins	...	5855
Ovaltine, tins	...	1502	Glaxo, lbs.	...	2698
Virol, lbs.	...	252½	Ovaltine, tins	...	1840
Cod Liver Oil and Malt, lbs.	230		Virol, lbs.	...	253½
Osteline, bottles	...	4	Cod Liver Oil and Malt, lbs.	652	
Lactagal, tins	...	2	Osteline, bottles	...	4
			Lactagal, tins	...	2

## ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

I mentioned in my report for last year that Miss Annie E. Wood, R.R.C., had been appointed to attend a course for Nurses of instruction and training in the treatment of orthopaedic cases, given by Major Alwyn Smith, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff. After completing the course, Miss Wood commenced and has been carrying out her duties in the treatment of orthopaedic cases at their homes.

I append her report on the work she has carried out during the year.

March, 1926.

TO DR. R. LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, D.S.O., M.C.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I beg to submit to you the First Annual Orthopaedic Report of the work done under your Authority for the year ending 31st December, 1925.

My duties as Orthopaedic Nurse commenced on Jan. 1st, 1926.

The appointment also includes the care of cripple children attending the Schools of the Mountain Ash Education Committee. This report deals with the care and treatment of children under school age only.

When I commenced my duties there were already 17 children needing orthopaedic treatment under your notice. Of these 17 children:—

6 had been operated upon prior to 1925.

2 are awaiting further operation.

4 were operated upon during the year,

1 was awaiting admission to hospital.

3 were admitted during the year and are still there.

2 were under observation.

1 was wearing an arm abduction splint.

These children are included in Table II.

At the present time there are 47 children under our supervision.

Mr. Alwyn Smith, D.S.O., O.B.E., the Orthopaedic Surgeon, visited the School Clinic on November 5th and December 10th, when he examined 35 children, of this number 13 had not previously been seen by him.

All surgical treatment is carried out at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff. At the present time there are 3 children undergoing treatment at this hospital.

The nature of these children's deformities necessitates the wearing of various altered boots and appliances, a detailed table of which is appended (See Table II.)

During the year the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee supplied 12 children with appliances or altered boots.

### TREATMENT.

In order that the treatment and advice given by Mr. Alwyn Smith should be effectively carried out, it is necessary that the children should be well shod and appliances kept in good repair.

As the Committee supply the children (whose parents are unable to do so) with boots and appliances in the first instance, it helps the work considerably, but the difficulty lies in keeping the boots, etc., in repair as they should be.

Massage, manipulation and exercises have in some cases been advised.

During the year 9 children have been treated in this way at the Clinic, and 7 still attend twice a week. Eight children were treated in their homes, 3 continuing to the present time.

I should like to mention the excellent result in the case of one child nursed at home for six months on a double frame; great credit is due to the mother who so ably carried out the instructions from week to week, and did all in her power under difficult circumstances.

It is necessary to keep constant supervision of all these children. In order to do this 212 visits were paid to the homes.

As well as treatment, these visits include advice given to parents re care of the children, and children who have been operated upon require special attention regarding plaster or splints, to see if all the appliances are correctly worn and in good condition, and arrangements made for children to go to and from the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

In 14 cases financial assistance had to be given by the Committee to enable the treatment to be carried out. As you have a scale for this purpose forms had to be filled in by the parents with particulars of their circumstances, and in a few cases where the statements had to be verified, visits to the collieries were made.

I also visited several local boot makers, and in some case was able to get the altered boots repaired by them.

I am,  
Your obedient Servant,  
ANNIE E. WOOD.



## ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

TABLE I.—CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	6
Infantile Hemiplegia	...	...	...	1
Birth Palsy	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	22
Pronated Feet	...	...	...	8
Talipes	...	...	...	7
Tubercular Hip	...	...	...	1
Over-riding Toes	...	...	...	1
TOTAL				47

TABLE II.—PRESENT CONDITION YEAR ENDING 1925.

MR. ALWYN SMITH :—

First seen	1922 ; Last seen	1925	...	1		
„	1923	„	1925	...	4	
„	1924	„	1925	...	10	
„	1925	„	1925	...	25	
				TOTAL	...	40
Wearing Caliper Splints and Altered Boots		...	...	4		
Wearing Irons and Altered Boots		...	...	6		
Wearing Arm Abduction Splint		...	...	1		
In Plaster		...	...	1		
Awaiting Admission to Hospital		...	...	2		
Still in Hospital		...	...	3		
Waiting Admission to Sanatorium		...	...	1		
Under Observation		...	...	7		
Wearing Altered Boots		...	...	5		
Awaiting Boots and Appliances		...	...	3		
Treatment Only		...	...	2		
Cured		...	...	2		
Operated Upon		...	...	9		
For Further Operation		...	...	3		
Treated at Clinics		...	...	7		
Treated at Home		...	...	3		
Advised Cod Liver Oil		...	...	1		
To see Mr. Alwyn Smith		...	...	2		
Nothing to be done		...	...	1		
Under Observation		...	...	3		

In addition to the above, 7 children were also seen by you and advised. TOTAL ... 64

# NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT 1907.

I append hereunder the Reports of the Health Visitors.

No. 1 DISTRICT (Health Visitor, Miss A. WHITE).

During the year 284 first visits and 3071 revisits were made

First Visits 1925	Duffryn	Darranlas	Part Miskin	Total
First Quarter...	27	34	19	80
Second Quarter	22	33	14	69
Third Quarter	21	38	11	70
Fourth Quarter	26	27	12	65
Total ...	96	132	56	284

The children visited for the first time were found to be fed as follows :—

Feedings, 1925	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Breast Fed ...	59	58	62	59	238
Partly Breast Fed and Otherwise ...	6	1	—	2	9
Cow's Milk ...	3	1	2	2	8
Condensed Milk ...	6	3	—	—	9
Patent Food ...	3	2	4	2	11
Total ...	77	65	68	65	275

On re-visiting, the children were found to be fed as follows :—

Feedings on re-visiting 1925.	Breast Fed	Partly Breast Fed	Cow's Milk	Condensed Milk	Patent Food	All Foods	Removals	Deaths	Totals
First Quarter ...	207	27	33	48	33	298	8	7	661
Second Quarter	260	25	17	48	52	370	7	4	783
Third Quarter	295	30	21	53	50	314	8	5	776
Fourth Quarter	270	34	23	38	62	401	14	9	851
Total ...	1032	116	94	187	197	1383	37	25	3071

Nine houses where still births had occurred were visited.

ANTE-NATAL CASES.—86 cases were visited. Advice was given and 32 cases who were in necessitous circumstances were given nourishment.

PNEUMONIA.—51 cases were visited. Nursing assistance and advice were given where required.

TUBERCULOSIS.—201 cases were visited.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Two cases were visited and nursing assistance given. Both patients are fully recovered.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases were visited.

NO. 2 DISTRICT. (Health Visitor, MISS R. DAVIES).

During the year 330 first visits and 3,749 re-visits were made.

First Visits, 1925	Part Miskin	Part Penrhiwcei- ber	Total
First Quarter ... ..	23	53	76
Second Quarter ... ..	27	63	90
Third Quarter ... ..	25	61	86
Fourth Quarter ... ..	32	46	78
Total ... ..	107	223	330

The children visited for the first time were found to be fed as follows :—

Feedings, 1925	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Breast Fed ... ..	64	84	78	73	299
Partly Breast Fed and Otherwise ... ..	2	1	—	—	3
Cow's Milk ... ..	4	—	—	—	4
Condensed Milk ... ..	2	3	1	1	7
Patent Food ... ..	—	—	3	1	4
Total ... ..	72	88	82	75	317

On re-visiting, the children were found to be fed as follows :—

Feedings on re-visiting 1925.	Breast Fed	Partly Breast Fed	Cow's Milk	Condensed Milk	Patent Food	All Foods	Removals	Deaths	Totals
First Quarter ... ..	247	42	14	30	31	505	11	13	893
Second Quarter ... ..	211	30	14	27	17	685	18	16	1018
Third Quarter ... ..	180	23	4	31	17	671	11	6	943
Fourth Quarter ... ..	194	18	7	32	21	606	16	1	895
Total ... ..	832	113	39	120	86	2467	56	36	3749

Thirteen visits were made to houses where still-births had occurred.

ANTE-NATAL CASES.—110 cases were visited and given advice. Nourishment was given in 50 cases who were in necessitous circumstances.

PNEUMONIA.—71 cases were visited. Nursing assistance was given where required.

TUBERCULOSIS.—124 cases were visited.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—5 cases were visited and nursing assistance given in each case. All the patients have fully recovered.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—3 cases were visited.

No. 3 DISTRICT. (Health Visitor, Miss F. A. WILLIAMS).  
During the year 416 first visits and 2,850 re-visits were made.

First Visits, 1925	Part Penrhiwcei- ber.	Abercynon	Ynysybwl	Total
First Quarter ...	10	59	33	102
Second Quarter	7	63	32	102
Third Quarter	11	79	28	118
Fourth Quarter	7	59	28	94
Total ...	35	260	121	416

The children visited for the first time were found to be fed as follows :—

Feedings, 1925	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Breast Fed ...	86	84	96	76	342
Partly Breast Fed and Otherwise ...	4	1	3	3	11
Cow's Milk ...	1	3	2	—	6
Condensed Milk ...	5	4	9	10	28
Patent Food ...	2	4	—	5	11
Total ...	98	96	110	94	398

On re-visiting, the children were found to be fed as follows :—

Feedings on re-visiting 1925	Breast Fed	Partly Breast Fed	Cow's Milk	Condensed Milk	Patent Food	All Foods	Removals	Deaths	Totals
First Quarter ...	169	34	12	23	25	398	18	12	691
Second Quarter ...	139	28	12	28	17	326	24	14	579
Third Quarter ...	182	43	18	28	17	417	28	15	748
Fourth Quarter...	176	28	19	45	25	501	30	8	832
Total ...	657	133	61	124	84	1642	100	49	2850

Eighteen visits were made to houses where still-births had occurred.

ANTE-NATAL CASES.—108 cases were visited and advice given. Nourishment was given in 22 cases who were in necessitous circumstances.

PNEUMONIA.—59 cases were visited. Nursing assistance and advice were given where required.

TUBERCULOSIS.—193 cases were visited.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—1 case was visited and nursing assistance given. Both eyes are fully recovered.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—1 case was visited.

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. 1	Number of :		
	Inspections 2	Written Notices. 3	Prosecutions 4
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	9	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	376	37	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises) ...	—	—	—
Total ...	385	37	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Particulars. 1	No. of Defects			No. of Prosecutions. 5
	Found 2	Remedied 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector 4	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	30	30	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	2	2	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	12	12	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation. { Insufficient	2	2	—	—
{ Unsuitable or Defective...	9	9	—	—
{ Not separate for Sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences Under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other Offences, Failure to affix abstract (Sec. 133) ...	—	—	2	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.				
Total ...	56	56	2	—

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

### III.—OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES (Section 108).

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
1	2	3	4
Wearing Apparel :—			
Making, etc. ...	...	...	...
Cleaning and Washing ...	...	...	...
Household Linen ...	...	...	...
Lace, Laco Curtains and Nets	...	...	...
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstory	...	...	...
Electro-plate ...	...	...	...
File Making ...	...	...	...
Brass and Brass Articles ...	...	...	...
Fur Pulling ...	...	...	...
Cablos and Chains ...	...	...	...
Anchors and Grapnels ...	...	...	...
Cart Gear ...	...	...	...
Locks, Latches and Koy's ...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, etc. ...	...	...	...
Artificial Flowers ...	...	...	...
Nets, Other than Wire Nets	...	...	...
Tents ...	...	...	...
Sacks ...	...	...	...
Racquet and Tennis Balls	...	...	...
Paper, etc., Boxes. Paper Bags	...	...	...
Brush Making ...	...	...	...
Pea Picking ...	...	...	...
Feather Sorting ...	...	...	...
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	...	...	...
Stuffed Toys ...	...	...	...
Basket Making ...	...	...	...
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	...	...	...
Casaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc.	...	...	...
Textile Weaving ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

(Signature) R. LL. WILLIAMS,  
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26th, April, 1926.





